

Gauge networks in noncommutative geometry



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ABSTRACT

We introduce gauge networks as generalizations of spin networks and lattice gauge fields to almost-commutative manifolds. The configuration space of quiver representations (modulo equivalence) in the category of finite spectral triples is studied; gauge networks appear as an orthonormal basis in a corresponding Hilbert space. We give many examples of gauge networks, also beyond the well-known spin network examples. We find a Hamiltonian operator on this Hilbert space, inducing a time evolution on the C^* -algebra of gauge network correspondences.

Given a representation in the category of spectral triples of a quiver embedded in a spin manifold, we define a discretized Dirac operator on the quiver. We compute the spectral action of this Dirac operator on a four-dimensional lattice, and find that it reduces to the Wilson action for lattice gauge theories and a Higgs field lattice system. As such, in the continuum limit it reduces to the Yang–Mills–Higgs system. For the three-dimensional case, we relate the spectral action functional to the Kogut–Susskind Hamiltonian.

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1. Introduction

We develop a formalism of *gauge networks* that bridges between three apparently different notions: the theory of spin networks in quantum gravity, lattice gauge theory, and the almost-commutative geometries used in the construction of particle physics models via noncommutative geometry.

The main idea behind the spin network approach to quantum gravity is that a space continuum is replaced by quanta of space carried by the vertices of a graph and quanta of areas, representing the boundary surface between two adjacent quanta of volume, carried by the graph edges. The metric data are encoded by holonomies described by $SU(2)$ representations associated to the edges with intertwiners at the vertices, [1,2].

On the other hand, in the noncommutative geometry approach to models of matter coupled to gravity, one considers a noncommutative geometry that is locally a product of an ordinary 4-dimensional spacetime manifold and a *finite spectral triple*. A spectral triple, in general, is a noncommutative generalization of a compact spin manifold, defined by the data (A, H, D) of an involutive algebra A with a representation as bounded operators on a Hilbert space H , and a Dirac operator, which is a densely defined self-adjoint operator with compact resolvent, satisfying the compatibility condition that commutators with elements in the algebra are bounded. In the finite case, both A and H are finite dimensional: such a space corresponds to a metrically zero dimensional noncommutative space. A product space of a finite spectral triple and an ordinary manifold (also seen as a spectral triple) is known as an *almost-commutative geometry*. There is a natural action

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functional, the *spectral action*, on such spaces, whose asymptotic expansion recovers the classical action for gravity coupled to matter, where the matter sector Lagrangian is determined by the choice of the finite noncommutative space, [3–6].

Just as the notion of a spin network encodes the idea of a discretization of a 3-manifold, one can consider a similar approach in the case of the almost-commutative geometries and “discretize” the manifold part of the geometry, transforming it into the data of a graph, with finite spectral triples attached to the vertices and morphisms attached to the edges. This is the basis for our definition of gauge networks, which can be thought of as *quanta of noncommutative space*. While we mostly restrict our attention to the gauge case, where the Dirac operators in the finite spectral triples are trivial, the same construction works more generally. We show that the manifold Dirac operator of the almost-commutative geometry can be replaced by a discretized version defined in terms of the graph and of holonomies along the edges.

In lattice gauge theory, the Wilson action defined in terms of holonomies recovers, in the continuum limit, the Yang–Mills action, [7]. We show that the spectral action of the Dirac operator on a gauge network recovers the Wilson action with additional terms that give the correct action for a lattice gauge theory with a Higgs field in the adjoint representation, [8,9].

In Section 2 we construct a category whose objects are *finite spectral triples* and whose morphisms are pairs of an algebra morphism and a unitary operator with a compatibility condition, and a subcategory made of those finite spectral triples that have trivial Dirac operator. We give some explicit examples, including those related to Yang–Mills theory and to the Standard Model. Using the Artin–Wedderburn theorem, one can write the algebras as sums of matrix algebras and describe the morphisms in terms of Bratteli diagrams and of more general braid Bratteli diagrams, which keep into account the permutations of blocks of the same dimension. We then introduce the main objects of our constructions, which are representations of quivers (oriented graphs) in the category of finite spectral triples described above. The configuration space \mathcal{X} is the space of such representations and we also consider its quotient by a natural group \mathcal{G} of symmetries given by the invertible morphisms at each vertex of the graph. This quotient can be understood as taking equivalence classes of quiver representations in the category of finite spectral triples. The space \mathcal{X} and the \mathcal{G} -invariants of $L^2(\mathcal{X})$ are described more explicitly using the orbit-stabilizer theorem, the Peter–Weyl theorem for compact Lie groups, and its extension to homogeneous spaces. An orthonormal basis is given in terms of the intertwiners at vertices. Thus, the data of a *gauge network* can be defined in terms of a quiver representation in the category of finite spectral triples with vanishing Dirac operator, carrying unitary Lie group representations along the edges and intertwiners at vertices. We show that the data obtained in this way, in the case where the pair (A_v, H_v) at each vertex is $(M_N(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^N)$ with trivial Dirac operator, recovers the case of $U(N)$ spin networks. Other examples of gauge networks are discussed in this section, including abelian spin networks, $U(N)$ spin networks, and some non-spin-network examples with trivial Hilbert space (the representation in the spectral triple datum is not assumed to be faithful), where the Peter–Weyl decomposition of $L^2(\mathcal{X})$ can be described in terms of Gelfand–Tsetlin diagrams.

In Section 3 we give a categorical formulation by introducing morphisms between gauge networks in the form of correspondences defined by bimodules. We also define a C^* -algebra of gauge network correspondences, and a time evolution, where the Hamiltonian is an operator on $L^2(\mathcal{X})$ defined as a sum of quadratic Casimir operators of the Lie groups $\mathcal{U}(A_{t(e)})$. This makes the noncommutative geometries described by gauge networks dynamical.

In Section 4 we introduce a notion of (discretized) Dirac operator for a representation (in the category of spectral triples) of a quiver embedded in a Riemannian spin manifold, and we show that in the lattice case, in the continuum limit where the lattice size goes to zero, this recovers the usual geometric Dirac operator on a manifold. We also consider Dirac operators twisted by gauge potentials. These Dirac operators turn the quiver representations into spectral triples. We then consider the spectral action, computed for a quiver that is a four-dimensional lattice. We show that it reduces to the Wilson action for lattice gauge theory and a Higgs field lattice system, with the Higgs field in the adjoint representation. In the case of a 3-dimensional lattice we recover the Kogut–Susskind Hamiltonian. We finish the section with a proposal for an extension of our formalism from gauge networks to gauge foams, which we hope to return to in future work.

2. Quiver representations and finite spectral triples

We introduce the notion of a gauge network, thereby generalizing spin networks to quanta of *noncommutative space*. We adopt a (noncommutative) differential geometrical point of view and take spectral triples as our starting point.

2.1. Finite-dimensional algebra representations and finite spectral triples

We start by introducing a category of finite-dimensional algebras, together with a representation on a Hilbert space.

Definition 1. The category \mathcal{C}_0 has as objects triples (A, λ, H) where A is a finite-dimensional C^* -algebra, and λ is a $*$ -representation on an inner product space H . A morphism in $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2))$ is given by a pair (ϕ, L) consisting of a unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ and a unitary $L : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ such that

$$L\lambda_1(a)L^* = \lambda_2(\phi(a)); \quad (\forall a \in A_1). \quad (1)$$

An alternative definition of the above category \mathcal{C}_0 is as a category of finite spectral triples (A, H, D) with vanishing Dirac operator $D = 0$.

Definition 2. The category \mathcal{C} has as objects finite spectral triples (A, λ, H, D) ,¹ i.e. A is a finite-dimensional C^* -algebra, H is an inner product space on which A acts involutively via λ , and D is a symmetric linear operator on H (referred to as finite Dirac operator). A morphism in $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1, D_1), (A_2, H_2, D_2))$ is given by a pair (ϕ, L) consisting of a unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ and an unitary $L : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ such that Eq. (1) holds, as well as

$$LD_1L^* = D_2. \tag{2}$$

Note that in particular, $\mathcal{C}_0 \subset \mathcal{C}$ is a full subcategory. In contrast to Mesland’s category [10] of spectral triples, here we only take *correspondences* that are induced by the algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$, whilst also explicitly including the compatible unitary map $L : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$. In fact, ${}_{\phi(A_1)}(A_2)_{A_2}$ is an $A_1 - A_2$ -bimodule where A_1 acts via the map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$, and for which the above unitary implements

$$H_1 \simeq A_2 \otimes_{A_2} H_2 \simeq H_2,$$

compatibly with the action of A_1 . The difference $D_2 - D_1$ can be captured by a connection on the bimodule ${}_{\phi(A_1)}(A_2)_{A_2}$. For us, allowing for all correspondences between finite spectral triples yields a slightly too large category. However, it is an interesting question how that would generalize the gauge networks that are introduced below.

Let us analyze the structure of the morphisms in the category \mathcal{C}_0 (or, which is the same, in \mathcal{C} with vanishing D). We start with some illustrative examples.

Example 3. Suppose $A_1 = M_N(\mathbb{C}) = A_2, H_1 = \mathbb{C}^N = H_2$. A unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ is given by

$$m \in M_N(\mathbb{C}) \mapsto umu^* \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$$

for a unitary $N \times N$ matrix u . A compatible unitary map $L : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ is given by the same unitary matrix u . We conclude that $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2)) \simeq U(N)$. Later, we will see that this example lies at the basis of $U(N)$ Yang–Mills theory.

Example 4. Suppose $A_1 = \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_3(\mathbb{C}) = A_2, H_1 = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}^3$. A unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ is given by conjugation with the unitary map

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3) \in \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}^3 \mapsto (u_1v_1, u_2v_2, u_3v_3) \in \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}^3$$

where $(u_1, u_2, u_3) \in U(1) \times U(2) \times U(3)$. Thus, $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2)) \simeq U(1) \times U(2) \times U(3)$. This example is closely related to the noncommutative description of the Standard Model [5].

Example 5. Suppose $A_1 = \mathbb{C}, H_1 = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}$, and $A_2 = \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}), H_2 = \mathbb{C}^2$ (i.e. $\mathbb{C} \subset A_2$ acts trivially on H_2). The only unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ is given by

$$z \in \mathbb{C} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} z & \\ & z1_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}).$$

The linear map L is given by any unitary 2×2 matrix, for which automatically $L\lambda_1(z)L^* = \lambda_2(z)$, or, explicitly

$$L(z \oplus z)L^* = z1_2.$$

Thus, in this case $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2)) \simeq U(2)$.

Example 6. Suppose $A_1 = \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}), H_1 = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2$, and $A_2 = M_3(\mathbb{C}), H_2 = \mathbb{C}^3$. A unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ is then of one of the following two forms:

$$(z, a) \in \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mapsto u \begin{pmatrix} z & \\ & a \end{pmatrix} u^* \in M_3(\mathbb{C}) \tag{a}$$

where $u \in U(3)$, or, with kernel $M_2(\mathbb{C})$:

$$(z, a) \in \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mapsto z1_3 \in M_3(\mathbb{C}) \tag{b}$$

In both cases, a unitary map from H_1 to H_2 is given by

$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2 \mapsto U \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^3$$

with $U \in U(3)$. Let us first consider the case (a); then Eq. (1) demands

$$u \begin{pmatrix} z & \\ & a \end{pmatrix} u^* = U \begin{pmatrix} z & \\ & a \end{pmatrix} U^*$$

so that the $*$ -algebra map ϕ can equally well be implemented using the unitary U instead of u .

¹ If no confusion can arise, we will also write (A, H, D) for such a spectral triple.

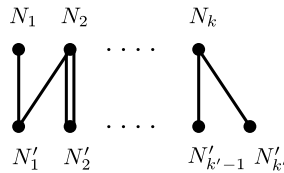


Fig. 1. Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} for a unital $*$ -algebra map $A_1 \rightarrow A_2$.



Fig. 2. The only Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} for unital $*$ -algebra maps $\phi : M_N(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_N(\mathbb{C})$ and the isometries $L : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ (Example 3).



Fig. 3. The Bratteli diagram for the $*$ -algebra maps $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C})$ of Example 5.

For the case (b) the equivariance demands

$$z1_3 = U \begin{pmatrix} z & \\ & a \end{pmatrix} U^*$$

which cannot be satisfied for arbitrary $(z, a) \in A_1$.

Thus, we have in this case $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2)) \simeq U(3)$.

More generally, by the Artin–Wedderburn Theorem any finite-dimensional C^* -algebra is a direct sum of matrix algebras:

$$A_1 \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^k M_{N_i}(\mathbb{C}); \quad A_2 \simeq \bigoplus_{j=1}^{k'} M_{N'_j}(\mathbb{C}), \tag{3}$$

for some (not necessarily different) integers N_1, \dots, N_k .

Upon fixing the above isomorphisms, any unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ can be written as the direct sum of representations:

$$\phi_j : \bigoplus_{i=1}^k M_{N_i}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_{N'_j}(\mathbb{C}).$$

Moreover, ϕ_j splits as a direct sum of representation $\phi_{ij} : M_{N_i}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_{N'_j}(\mathbb{C})$ with multiplicity $d_{ij} \geq 0$. These multiplicities fulfill

$$N'_j = \sum_i d_{ij} N_i.$$

This can be nicely depicted in a so-called *Bratteli diagram* \mathbb{B} for the pair (A_1, A_2) [11]. It consists of two rows of vertices, the top row consisting of k vertices, labeled by N_1, \dots, N_k , and the bottom row consisting of k' vertices, labeled by $N'_1, \dots, N'_{k'}$ (cf. Fig. 1). Then, between vertex i (top row) and j (bottom row) there are precisely d_{ij} edges. Since the $*$ -algebra map $A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ is unital, all vertices in the bottom row are reached by an edge, but the top row might have vacant vertices (cf. Figs. 2–5 for examples of Bratteli diagrams).

Conversely, any such diagram \mathbb{B} (for the pair (A_1, A_2)) gives rise to a morphism $\phi_{\mathbb{B}} : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ by simply embedding the matrix blocks of A_1 into those of A_2 , following the lines in \mathbb{B} . All other unital $*$ -algebra morphisms $\phi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ can be obtained from $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}$ after a change of basis: $\phi(\cdot) = U\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\cdot)U^* =: \text{Ad } U\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\cdot)$ for some unitary U in A_2 .

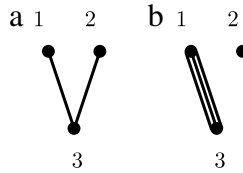


Fig. 4. Two Bratteli diagrams for the $*$ -algebra maps $\mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{C})$ of Example 6.

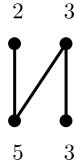


Fig. 5. Bratteli diagram for the only unital $*$ -algebra map $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_3(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_5(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_3(\mathbb{C})$ given $(a, b) \mapsto (a \oplus b, b)$.

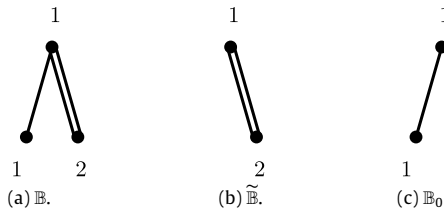


Fig. 6. The Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} for the $*$ -algebra map $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \oplus M_2(\mathbb{C})$ of Example 5 and the corresponding subdiagrams $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ and \mathbb{B}_0 , corresponding to the respective algebra maps $\tilde{\phi} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C})$ and $\phi_0 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that satisfy $\phi = \tilde{\phi} + \phi_0$.

Lemma 7. Let (ϕ, L) be a morphism in $\text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2))$ and write $A_1 = \tilde{A}_1 \oplus \ker \lambda_1$ and $A_2 = \tilde{A}_2 \oplus \ker \lambda_2$. Then $\phi = \tilde{\phi} + \phi_0$ where $\tilde{\phi} : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ and $\phi_0 : A_1 \rightarrow \ker \lambda_2$ are $*$ -algebra maps such that

$$\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}) = L\tilde{a}L^* \quad (\tilde{a} \in \tilde{A}_1),$$

where we have identified $\tilde{A}_i \simeq \lambda_i(A_i)$.

Proof. Since $\ker \lambda_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) is a two-sided $*$ -ideal in A_i , it is a direct sum of some of the matrix algebras in the decomposition (3) of A_i ; the complement \tilde{A}_i is the direct sum of the remaining matrix algebras. Thus, we can write according to this decomposition:

$$\phi(\tilde{a}, a_0) = \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}, a_0) + \phi_0(\tilde{a}, a_0).$$

The equivariance condition (1) reads

$$\lambda_2(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}, a_0)) = L\lambda_1(\tilde{a})L^*$$

so that $\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}, a_0) \equiv \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a})$, independent of a_0 . \square

Note that the map $\tilde{\phi}$ is thus necessarily injective (though ϕ_0 need not be so); this explains why Example 6 (b) was not allowed.

The map ϕ can thus be described by two subdiagrams in the Bratteli diagrams \mathbb{B} for ϕ : a subdiagram (called $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$) for the $*$ -algebra map $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{A}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{A}_2$ and one (called \mathbb{B}_0) for the $*$ -algebra map $\phi_0 : A_1 \rightarrow \ker \lambda_2$. More precisely, the integers N_i and N'_j corresponding to \tilde{A}_1 and \tilde{A}_2 , respectively, appear at the top and bottom row vertices in $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$, while the integers corresponding to A_1 and $\ker \lambda_2$ label the respective top and bottom row of vertices in the diagram \mathbb{B}_0 . Injectivity of $\tilde{\phi}$ implies that the Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} has no vacant vertices in the top row.

Example 8. Consider the algebra map of Example 5:

$$\phi(z) = z \oplus z1_2 =: \phi_0(z) \oplus \tilde{\phi}(z),$$

with corresponding Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} in Fig. 3. The Bratteli subdiagrams \mathbb{B}_0 and $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ are given in Fig. 6.

We introduce the following unitary subgroup of the group of unitaries of H , with respect to a faithful representation of \tilde{A} on H :

$$\text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}}(H) := \{U \in \mathcal{U}(H) : U\tilde{A}U^* = \tilde{A}\}. \tag{4}$$

Note that such groups have been considered also in [12]. One can check that for the multiplicity n representation of $M_N(\mathbb{C})$ we have $\text{Aut}_{M_N(\mathbb{C})}(n\mathbb{C}^N) \simeq U(N) \times U(n)$.

Proposition 9. *Let A_1 and A_2 be matrix algebras as above, with respective representation spaces H_1 and H_2 . In other words,*

$$A_1 = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k+l} M_{N_i}(\mathbb{C}); \quad A_2 = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{k'+l'} M_{N'_j}(\mathbb{C}),$$

$$H_1 = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k n_i \mathbb{C}^{N_i}; \quad H_2 = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{k'} n'_j \mathbb{C}^{N'_j}.$$

Then any morphism $(\phi, L) \in \text{Hom}((A_1, H_1), (A_2, H_2))$ can be written as

$$\phi = \text{Ad } U \phi_{\mathbb{B}}^* + \text{Ad } V \phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}; \quad L = UL_{\mathbb{B}}^* \tag{5}$$

in terms of unitaries $U \in \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_2}(H_2)$ and $V \in \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_2) \simeq \prod_{j=k'+1}^{k'+l'} U(N_j)$ and Bratteli diagrams \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{B}_0 for $*$ -algebra maps $\tilde{A}_1 \hookrightarrow \tilde{A}_2$ and $A_1 \rightarrow \ker \lambda_2$, respectively. The unitary map $L_{\mathbb{B}} : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ implements the $*$ -algebra map $\phi_{\mathbb{B}} : \tilde{A}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{A}_2$:

$$L_{\mathbb{B}} \tilde{a} L_{\mathbb{B}}^* = \phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\tilde{a}); \quad (\tilde{a} \in \tilde{A}_1).$$

Proof. The map $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{A}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{A}_2$ induces a representation of \tilde{A}_1 on H_2 . As before, there is a Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} that dictates how the matrix blocks in A_1 embed in those of A_2 . This means that an irreducible representation $\mathbb{C}^{N'_j}$ of \tilde{A}_2 decomposes as a direct sum of representation of A_1 according to the Bratteli subdiagram \mathbb{B} (with d_{ij} lines between top vertex i and bottom vertex j):

$$\mathbb{C}^{N'_j} \simeq \bigoplus_i d_{ij} \mathbb{C}^{N_i},$$

or, simply, $N'_j = \sum_i d_{ij} N_i$. This implies that

$$\bigoplus_j n'_j \mathbb{C}^{N'_j} \simeq \bigoplus_{i,j} n'_j d_{ij} \mathbb{C}^{N_i}.$$

Now, the map $L : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ is compatible with the representation of A_1 on both Hilbert spaces, so it maps each $n_i \mathbb{C}^{N_i}$ isometrically to $\bigoplus_j n'_j d_{ij} \mathbb{C}^{N_i}$. Thus, $n_i = \sum_j n'_j d_{ij}$.

Using this, we let $L_{\mathbb{B}}$ be the unitary map that maps the standard bases of $n_i \mathbb{C}^{N_i}$ to that of $n'_j d_{ij} \mathbb{C}^{N_i}$ inside $n'_j \mathbb{C}^{N'_j}$. Any other such unitary map L is then given after a change of basis in each $\mathbb{C}^{N'_j}$ by $L = UL_{\mathbb{B}}$ with $U \in \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_2}(H_2)$. By Lemma 7, the map $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{A}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{A}_2$ is given by $\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}) = L \tilde{a} L^*$ so that also

$$\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}) = \text{Ad } U \phi_{\mathbb{B}}^*$$

in terms of $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\tilde{a}) := L_{\mathbb{B}} \tilde{a} L_{\mathbb{B}}^*$. The remaining algebra map $\phi_0 : A_1 \rightarrow \ker \lambda_2$ is given by a Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B}_0 and a unitary $V \in \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_2)$ as $\phi_0 = \text{Ad } V \phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}$. \square

Corollary 10. *Let A be a matrix algebra, represented on H as above. Then any isomorphism $(\alpha, U) \in \text{Aut}((A, H))$ can be written as*

$$\alpha = \text{Ad } U \sigma_{\mathbb{B}}^* + \text{Ad } V \sigma_{\mathbb{B}_0}; \quad L = U \sigma_{\mathbb{B}}^*$$

where $\sigma_{\mathbb{B}}$ and $\sigma_{\mathbb{B}_0}$ are products of permutations of matrix blocks in A and correspondingly in H of the same dimension (depicted by a 'braid' Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B} , as in Fig. 7), and $U \in \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}}(H)$ and $V \in P\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda)$, the projective unitary group.

Proof. In order for ϕ to be surjective, both components $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{A} \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ and $\phi_0 : A \rightarrow \ker \lambda$ should be surjective. Now, $\tilde{\phi}$ is already injective so that $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{A} \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ is a $*$ -automorphism. Since also $\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{a}) = L \tilde{a} L^*$, it follows necessarily that the unitary L maps each $n_i \mathbb{C}^{N_i} \subset H$ to a $n_j \mathbb{C}^{N_j} \subset H$ with $N_i = N_j$ and $n_i = n_j$. This means that it is given by a permutation of blocks of the same dimension (depicted in a 'braid' Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B}) together with a unitary of these same dimensions, $U \in \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}}(H)$. But then also ϕ_0 is a $*$ -automorphism of $\ker \lambda$, hence given by a 'braid' Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B}_0 , corresponding $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}$ and a unitary $V \in \mathcal{U}(A)$. The reduction to the projective unitary group follows because the adjoint action of the center of $\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda)$ on $\ker \lambda$ is trivial. \square

We can thus identify $\text{Aut}((A, \lambda, H)) \simeq \mathcal{U}(\tilde{A}) \times S(\tilde{A}; H) \times P\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda) \times S(\ker \lambda)$ where $S(\tilde{A}; H)$ denotes the group of permutations of the matrix blocks of equal dimension in A and H , and similarly for $\ker \lambda$.

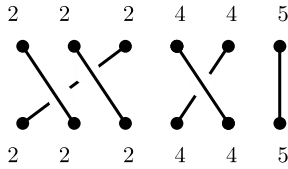


Fig. 7. An example of a ‘braid’ Bratteli diagram, depicting permutations of matrix blocks of the same dimension in $M_2(\mathbb{C})^{\oplus 3} \oplus M_4(\mathbb{C})^{\oplus 2} \oplus M_5(\mathbb{C})$.

2.2. Quiver representations

Let Γ be a directed graph. We describe gauge theories by considering Γ as a quiver and represent it in the category \mathcal{C} . Later, we will embed Γ in a Riemannian spin manifold M , which is the ‘background’ on which the gauge theory will be defined.

Definition 11. A representation π of a quiver Γ in a category is an association of objects π_v in that category to each vertex v and morphisms π_e in $\text{Hom}(\pi_{s(e)}, \pi_{t(e)})$ to each directed edge e .

Two representations π, π' of Γ in the same category are called equivalent if $\pi_v = \pi'_v$ for all $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$ and if there exists a family of invertible morphisms $\phi_v \in \text{Hom}(\pi(v), \pi'(v))$ indexed by the vertices v such that

$$\pi_e = \phi_{t(e)} \circ \pi'_e \circ \phi_{s(e)}^{-1}.$$

In other words, if we view a quiver Γ as a category, a representation is simply given by a functor π from Γ to a category, and equivalent representation coincide on objects and are related via natural transformations.

In the case of the category \mathcal{C} (or \mathcal{C}_0) a representation π of the quiver Γ assigns spectral triples (A_v, H_v, D_v) (with $D_v = 0$ for \mathcal{C}_0) to each vertex $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$ and pairs $(\phi, L) \in \text{Hom}((A_{s(e)}, H_{s(e)}, D_{s(e)}), (A_{t(e)}, H_{t(e)}, D_{t(e)}))$ to each edge $e \in \Gamma^{(1)}$. We denote by \mathcal{X} the space of such quiver representations $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. The collection of invertible morphisms (ϕ_v, L_v) for each vertex forms a group, which we denote by \mathcal{G} .

We will now explicitly determine the form of the space \mathcal{X} and the quotient \mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G} . For simplicity, we restrict to quiver representations in \mathcal{C}_0 so that $D_v = 0$ for all vertices. Recall from the previous section the decomposition $A_v = \tilde{A}_v \oplus \ker \lambda_v$ for each vertex v .

Proposition 12. The space \mathcal{X} of representations of Γ in \mathcal{C}_0 is

$$\mathcal{X} = \prod_{\{A_v, H_v\}_v} \prod_{e \in \Gamma^{(1)}} \mathcal{X}_e$$

where $\{A_v, H_v\}_v$ stands for the association $v \mapsto (A_v, \lambda_v, H_v)$ of an object in \mathcal{C}_0 to each vertex $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$, and

$$\mathcal{X}_e \simeq \prod_{\mathbb{B}_e} \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)}) \times \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)}) / \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$$

where \mathbb{B}_e is a Bratteli diagram with subdiagrams $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}_e$ and \mathbb{B}_{e0} for each edge e , and $\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$ is the isotropy subgroup in $\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})$ of $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$, acting according to (5).

Proof. By definition $\mathcal{X}_e = \text{Hom}((A_{s(e)}, \lambda_{s(e)}, H_{s(e)}), (A_{t(e)}, \lambda_{t(e)}, H_{t(e)}))$, after assigning an object (A_v, λ_v, H_v) in \mathcal{C}_0 to each vertex v . Proposition 9 then shows that any element $(\phi_e, L_e) \in \mathcal{X}_e$ is of the form

$$\phi_e = \text{Ad } U \phi_{\tilde{\mathbb{B}}_e} + \text{Ad } V \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}; \quad L_e = U L_{\tilde{\mathbb{B}}_e} \tag{6}$$

in terms of unitaries $U \in \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)})$, $V \in \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})$ and a Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B}_e (with subdiagrams $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}_e, \mathbb{B}_{e0}$) for each edge e . In other words, the unitary group $\text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)})$ together with the union of the $\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})$ -orbits of $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$ (acting as in (6)) for all such \mathbb{B}_{e0} gives all of \mathcal{X}_e . Moreover, these orbits are disjoint because any pair (ϕ_e, L_e) uniquely determines a Bratteli diagram \mathbb{B}_e with subdiagrams $(\tilde{\mathbb{B}}_e, \mathbb{B}_{e0})$ for which $\phi_{e0} = \text{Ad } V \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$. Thus, an application of the Orbit-stabilizer Theorem yields

$$\mathcal{X}_e = \prod_{\mathbb{B}_e} \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)}) \times \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)}) / \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$$

for the isotropy subgroup $\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$ of $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$. \square

We will denote an element in \mathcal{X} by $(U_e, [V_e], \mathbb{B}_e)_e$ where $U_e \in \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)})$ and $V_e \in \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})$.

Proposition 13. *Equivalences of quiver representations are determined by a collection of unitaries $(g_v, \sigma_v) := (\tilde{g}_v, \tilde{\sigma}_v; g_{v0}, \sigma_{v0}) \in \mathcal{G}_v$ where*

$$\mathcal{G}_v := \text{Aut}_{\tilde{A}_v}^{\sim}(H_v) \rtimes S(\tilde{A}_v; H_v) \times P\mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_v) \rtimes S(\ker \lambda_v).$$

In other words,

$$\mathcal{G} \simeq \coprod_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \prod_{v \in \Gamma^{(0)}} \mathcal{G}_v,$$

and the action of $\{(g_v, \sigma_v)_v\} \in \mathcal{G}$ on an element $(U_e, [V_e], \mathbb{B}_e)_e \in \mathcal{X}$ is given by

$$(U_e, [V_e], \mathbb{B}_e) \in \mathcal{X}_e \mapsto (\tilde{g}_{t(e)} U_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim}(\tilde{g}_{s(e)}^*), [g_{t(e)0} V_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}(g_{s(e)}^*)], \sigma_{t(e)} \circ \mathbb{B}_e \circ \sigma_{s(e)}).$$

Proof. Corollary 10 implies that automorphisms $(\phi_v, L_v) \in \text{Aut}((A_v, H_v))$ are of the above form (g_v, σ_v) , with $\tilde{\sigma}_v$ given by the permutation of matrix blocks in \tilde{A}_v of the same dimension, and similarly for $\ker \lambda_v$. By definition, $(\phi_v, L_v) \in \mathcal{G}$ acts on $(\phi_e, L_e)_e \in \mathcal{X}$ as

$$(\phi_e, L_e) \mapsto (\phi_{t(e)} \phi_e \phi_{s(e)}^{-1}, L_{t(e)} L_e L_{s(e)}^{-1}).$$

Since the permutation $\sigma_{s(e)}$ and $\sigma_{t(e)}$ only act by interchanging matrix blocks of the same dimension, we will for simplicity restrict to the case $\sigma_v = \text{id}$. Then, with $\phi_e = \text{Ad } U_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim} + \text{Ad } V_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$ and $L_e = U_e L_{\mathbb{B}_e}$ we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{t(e)} \phi_e \phi_{s(e)}^{-1} &= \text{Ad } \tilde{g}_{t(e)} \text{Ad } U_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim} \text{Ad } g_{s(e)}^* + \text{Ad } g_{t(e)0} \text{Ad } V_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}} \text{Ad } g_{s(e)}^* \\ &= \text{Ad } (\tilde{g}_{t(e)} U_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim}(\tilde{g}_{s(e)}^*)) \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim} + \text{Ad } (g_{t(e)0} V_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}(g_{s(e)}^*)) \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}} \end{aligned}$$

using the multiplicative property of the algebra maps $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim}$ and $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$, respectively and the fact that $\phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim}(\tilde{g}_{s(e)}^*, g_{s(e)0}^*)$ only depends on $\tilde{g}_{s(e)}^*$. This agrees with

$$L_{t(e)} L_e L_{s(e)}^{-1} = \tilde{g}_{t(e)} U_e L_{\mathbb{B}_e} \tilde{g}_{s(e)}^* = \tilde{g}_{t(e)} U_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim}(\tilde{g}_{s(e)}^*) L_{\mathbb{B}_e}.$$

Thus, we obtain maps $U_e \mapsto \tilde{g}_{t(e)} U_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}^{\sim}(\tilde{g}_{s(e)}^*)$ and $V_e \mapsto g_{t(e)0} V_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}(g_{s(e)}^*)$. The latter map is independent of the representative: if $\text{Ad } V'_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}} = \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$ then since $g_{s(e)} \in A$ we have

$$V_e V'_e \mapsto g_{t(e)0} V_e V'_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}(g_{s(e)}^*) = g_{t(e)0} V_e \phi_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}(g_{s(e)}^*) V'_e. \quad \square$$

Example 14. The case where the data (A, H) are given at each vertex v by $(A_v, H_v) = (M_N(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^N)$ reproduces the setting of $U(N)$ spin networks of [1] (see also Section 2.4.2 below). Indeed, the relevant (and only) Bratteli diagram is given in Fig. 2. The isotropy subgroup is trivial so that a quiver representation is an assignment of a unitary $u_e \in U(N)$ to each edge $e \in \Gamma^{(1)}$. The gauge group is given by an assignment of elements $g_v \in U(N)$ to each vertex $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$ with the corresponding action given by

$$u_e \rightarrow g_{t(e)} u_e g_{s(e)}^*.$$

2.3. Gauge networks

The starting point for constructing a quantum theory is to construct a Hilbert space; inspired by [1]. It should be based on the classical configuration space, which in our case is \mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G} . As a union of homogeneous spaces for compact Lie groups, this is a measure space, equipped with products and sums of the Haar measures on the unitary groups. Hence, it makes sense to consider $L^2(\mathcal{X})$. This Hilbert spaces carries an action of \mathcal{G} , induced by the action of \mathcal{G} on \mathcal{X} . We aim for an explicit description of the space $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G}) \simeq L^2(\mathcal{X})^{\mathcal{G}}$ of \mathcal{G} -invariant functions on \mathcal{X} .

First, recall the Peter–Weyl Theorem for compact Lie groups, and its implication for homogeneous spaces.

Theorem 15. *Let G be a compact Lie group. We have the following isomorphism of $G \times G$ -representations:*

$$L^2(G) \simeq \bigoplus_{\rho \in \hat{G}} \rho \otimes \rho^*$$

with an element $(g_1, g_2) \in G \times G$ acting as

$$\begin{aligned} ((g_1, g_2)f)(x) &= f(g_1^{-1} x g_2); \quad (f \in L^2(G)), \\ (g_1, g_2)(y_1 \otimes y_2) &= \rho(g_1) y_1 \otimes \rho^*(g_2)(y_2); \quad (y_1 \in \rho, y_2 \in \rho^*). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 16. Let G be a compact Lie group, and K and H two mutually commuting closed subgroups. Then we have the following isomorphism of $G \times H$ -representations:

$$L^2(G/K) \simeq \bigoplus_{\rho \in \widehat{G}} \rho \otimes (\rho^*)^K$$

where ρ^K is the K -invariant subspace of the G -representation ρ .

Proof. We have $L^2(G/K) \simeq L^2(G)^K$, where K acts via the embedding $\{e\} \times K \subset G \times G$. For this action, we also have $(\rho \otimes \rho^*)^{\{e\} \times K} \simeq \rho \otimes (\rho^*)^K$. This is an isomorphism of $G \times H$ -representations because the actions of $\{e\} \times K$ and $G \times H$ commute. \square

We apply this to our setting, where

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \bigotimes_e \bigoplus_{\mathbb{B}_e} L^2 \left(\text{Aut}_{\widetilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)}) \times \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)}) / \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}} \right) \tag{7}$$

and with \mathcal{G} acting according to Proposition 13. We further condense notation by defining

$$G_e := \text{Aut}_{\widetilde{A}_{t(e)}}(H_{t(e)}) \times \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)}); \quad K_{\mathbb{B}_e} := \{e\} \times \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}},$$

so that $L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \bigotimes_e \bigoplus_{\mathbb{B}_e} L^2(G_e/K_{\mathbb{B}_e})$.

Proposition 17. There is an isomorphism of Hilbert spaces

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \bigotimes_e \bigoplus_{\mathbb{B}_e} \bigoplus_{\rho_e \in \widehat{G_e}} \rho_e \otimes (\rho_e^*)^{K_{\mathbb{B}_e}}.$$

The group \mathcal{G} acts accordingly on $L^2(\mathcal{X})$:

$$\bigoplus_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \bigotimes_e \bigoplus_{\mathbb{B}_e} \bigoplus_{\rho_e \in \widehat{G_e}} \rho_e(\mathfrak{g}_{t(e)}) \otimes \rho_e^* \circ \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}(\mathfrak{g}_{S(e)}).$$

Proof. This is an application of the above corollary at each edge $e \in \Gamma^{(1)}$, with $G = G_e$, $K = K_{\mathbb{B}_e}$ and $H = \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}(\mathcal{U}(A_{S(e)}))$. Indeed, the latter two groups mutually commute in G since

$$(e, u')(\widetilde{\phi}_{\mathbb{B}_e}(u), \phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}(u)) = (\widetilde{\phi}_{\mathbb{B}_e}(u), \phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}(u))(e, u') \iff \text{Ad } u' \phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}(u) = \phi_{\mathbb{B}_0}(u);$$

for all $u \in \mathcal{U}(A_{S(e)})$, $u' \in K_{\mathbb{B}_e} \equiv \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}}$. This is true by the very definition of the stabilizer group $K_{\mathbb{B}_e}$. \square

Equivalently, we could associate first to each edge pairs (ρ_e, \mathbb{B}_e) of the above form, so that

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\substack{\{A_v, H_v\} \\ \{\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e\}}} \bigotimes_e \rho_e \otimes (\rho_e^*)^{K_{\mathbb{B}_e}}$$

and \mathcal{G} acts accordingly:

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{\{A_v, H_v\} \\ \{\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e\}}} \bigotimes_e \rho_e(\mathfrak{g}_{t(e)}) \otimes \rho_e^* \circ \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}(\mathfrak{g}_{S(e)}).$$

This leads to the following description of $L^2(\mathcal{X})$:

Proposition 18. There is an isomorphism of Hilbert spaces

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\substack{\{A_v, H_v\} \\ \{\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e\}}} \bigotimes_v \left(\bigotimes_{e \in T(v)} \rho_e \otimes \bigotimes_{e \in S(v)} (\rho_e^*)^{K_{\mathbb{B}_e}} \right),$$

where $S(v)$ ($T(v)$) is the set of edges having v as a source (target). The group \mathcal{G} acts accordingly on $L^2(\mathcal{X})$:

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{\{A_v, H_v\} \\ \{\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e\}}} \bigotimes_v \left(\bigotimes_{e \in T(v)} \rho_e(\mathfrak{g}_v) \otimes \bigotimes_{e \in S(v)} \rho_e^* \circ \phi_{\mathbb{B}_e}(\mathfrak{g}_v) \right).$$

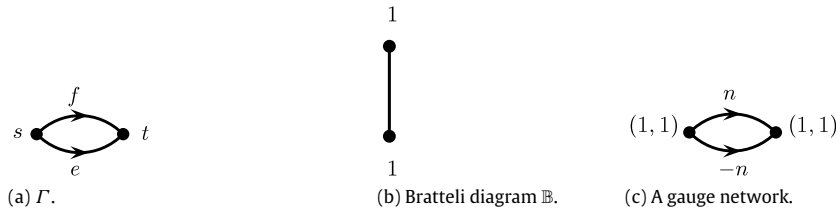


Fig. 8. The graphs, Bratteli diagram and gauge network for the abelian case.

Finally, this leads us to consider the following orthonormal basis decomposition of the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G}) \equiv L^2(\mathcal{X})^{\mathcal{G}}$:

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\substack{\{A_v, H_v\} \\ \{\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e\}}} \bigotimes_v \text{Inv}(v, \rho),$$

where $\text{Inv}(v, \rho)$ are intertwining operators ι_v on each vertex v , i.e.

$$\iota_v : \bigotimes_{e \in T(v)} \rho_e \rightarrow \bigotimes_{e \in S(v)} (\rho_e)^{K_{\mathbb{B}_e}} \circ \phi_{\mathbb{B}}$$

as representations of the group $U(A_v)$ (recall that ρ_e is a representation of $U(A_{t(e)})$).

Definition 19. A gauge network is the data $\{\Gamma, (A_v, \lambda_v, H_v; \iota_v)_v, (\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e)_e\}$ where

1. Γ is a directed graph.
2. (A_v, λ_v, H_v) is an object in the category \mathcal{C}_0 for each vertex $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$.
3. For each edge $e \in \Gamma^{(1)}$, ρ_e is a representation of the group G_e .
4. For each edge $e \in \Gamma^{(1)}$, \mathbb{B}_e is a Bratteli diagram for $*$ -algebra maps $A_{s(e)} \rightarrow A_{t(e)}$ with subdiagrams $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ for $\tilde{A}_{s(e)} \rightarrow \tilde{A}_{t(e)}$, and \mathbb{B}_0 for $A_{s(e)} \rightarrow \ker \lambda_{t(e)}$.
5. For each vertex v , the ι_v are intertwiners for the group $\mathcal{G}_v \simeq U(A_v) \times S(A_v)$:

$$\iota_v : \rho_{e'_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_{e'_k} \rightarrow \rho_{e_1}^{K_{\mathbb{B}_{e_1}}} \circ \phi_{\mathbb{B}} \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_{e_l}^{K_{\mathbb{B}_{e_l}}} \circ \phi_{\mathbb{B}}$$

where e'_1, \dots, e'_k are the incoming edges to v , e_1, \dots, e_l are the outgoing edges from v and the isotropy group $K_{\mathbb{B}_e} = \mathcal{U}(\ker \lambda_{t(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_e 0}$.

2.4. Examples of gauge networks

We illustrate the above definition of gauge network by working out several examples.

2.4.1. Abelian spin networks

Consider the directed graph Γ of Fig. 8, were we assign to both the source and target vertices s and t the pair (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}) of $*$ -algebra and inner product space. A unital $*$ -algebra map $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is necessarily given by $\phi(z) = \tilde{\phi}(z) = z$, while the isometry $L : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is given by $L(z) = uz$ for $u \in U(1)$. Consequently, $\mathcal{X}_e \simeq U(1)$ and $L^2(\mathcal{X}_e)$ decomposes into $U(1)$ -representations:

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}_e) \simeq \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}_{(n)} \otimes \mathbb{C}_{(-n)}$$

where $u \in U(1)$ acts on $\mathbb{C}_{(n)}$ via multiplication with the scalar u^n . A similar statement holds for \mathcal{X}_f .

The corresponding gauge networks are equivalent to $U(1)$ spin networks on the graph Γ ; they are given by assigning integers n and m to the edges e and f , respectively, and intertwiners to the vertices

$$\iota_s : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{(n)} \otimes \mathbb{C}_{(m)} \quad (U(1)\text{-representations})$$

$$\iota_t : \mathbb{C}_{(m)} \otimes \mathbb{C}_{(n)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (U(1)\text{-representations})$$

forcing $n = -m$. An example of a gauge network is thus given in Fig. 8(c), where $(1, 1)$ is shorthand for (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}) .

2.4.2. $U(N)$ spin networks

More generally, consider an arbitrary directed graph Γ for which all algebras $A_v \simeq M_N(\mathbb{C})$ and Hilbert spaces $H_v \simeq \mathbb{C}^N$. Our notion of gauge network for these choices of objects in \mathcal{C}_0 reduces to the basis vectors called spin networks [1] for the Lie group $U(N)$. Indeed, there is only one Bratteli diagram $\mathbb{B} = \tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ – depicted in Fig. 2 – and $G_e = \mathcal{U}(M_N(\mathbb{C})) \equiv U(N)$ for all edges e . This leads to the data $(\Gamma, (\iota_v)_v, (\rho_e)_e)$ where the ρ_e are representations of $U(N)$, while ι_v are intertwiners between the representations of $\mathcal{G}_v \simeq U(N)$ on the incoming edges and the outgoing edges to v : this is known in the literature as a *spin network*. An example is given in Fig. 9.

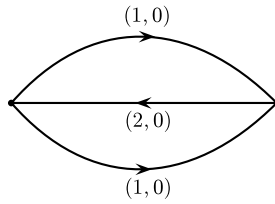


Fig. 9. A $U(2)$ spin network as a special case of a gauge network for the pair $(M_2(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^2)$ at both vertices. Here (n, m) labels the highest weight representations of $U(2)$.

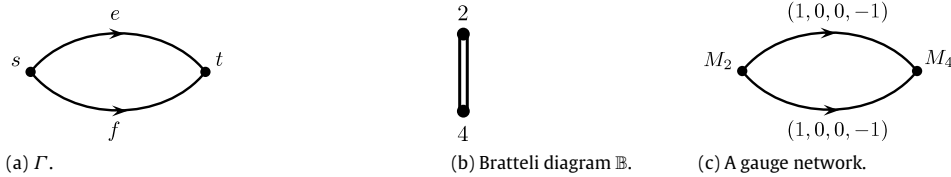


Fig. 10. The graph Γ , Bratteli diagram and gauge network for algebra maps $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_4(\mathbb{C})$.

2.4.3. A gauge network associated to algebra maps $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_4(\mathbb{C})$

Now, we treat in some more detail a gauge network that is not a spin network. Consider the graph Γ depicted in Fig. 10 and associate the following algebras

$$A_s = M_2(\mathbb{C}); \quad A_t = M_4(\mathbb{C}),$$

and trivial Hilbert spaces $H_s = H_t = 0$ to the vertices.

The Bratteli diagram in 10(b) indicates the algebra map

$$\phi_{\mathbb{B}} : a \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{C}).$$

We also write $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(a) = 1_2 \otimes a \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes M_2(\mathbb{C}) \simeq M_4(\mathbb{C})$. Any other unital $*$ -algebra map ϕ is related to $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}$ by a change of basis. In other words, $\phi(\cdot) = u\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\cdot)u^*$ for some unitary $u \in U(4)$.

Consequently, the space \mathcal{X}_e of unital $*$ -algebra map $M_2 \rightarrow M_4$ is the orbit space of $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}$ under the adjoint action of $u \in U(4)$. This means that \mathcal{X}_e is the homogeneous space

$$\mathcal{X}_e \simeq U(4)/U(2)$$

where $U(2)$ is the isotropy subgroup of $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}$ (i.e. elements $u \in U(4)$ such that $u\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\cdot)u^* = \phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\cdot)$, necessarily of the form $v \otimes 1_2$ for $v \in U(2)$). A similar statement hold for \mathcal{X}_f .

Next, there is an action of the gauge group \mathcal{G} on \mathcal{X} , given in this case by a pair of unitaries in the source and target algebra: $u_1 \in U(2)$ and $u_2 \in U(4)$.² They act on the map $\phi : M_2 \rightarrow M_4$ as

$$\phi \mapsto u_1\phi(u_2^* \cdot u_2)u_1^*.$$

In terms of the unitary u and $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}$ we have

$$u_1\phi(u_2^* \cdot u_2)u_1^* = u_1u\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(u_2)^*\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(\cdot)\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(u_2)uu_1^*$$

so that this action is implemented by the action of $(u_1, u_2) \in U(4) \times U(2)$ on $u \in U(4)$:

$$u \mapsto u_1u\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(u_2^*).$$

The crucial property is that the latter action induces an action on the quotient \mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G} , since $\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(u_2^*) = 1_2 \otimes u_2^*$ commutes with the isotropy group, consisting of elements $v \otimes 1_2$ with $v \in U(2)$. We will indicate the two subgroups of $U(4)$ isomorphic to $U(2)$ suggestively as their matrix representation in $M_2 \otimes M_2$. In other words, we will write

$$1_2 \otimes U(2) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & u \end{pmatrix} : u \in U(2) \right\},$$

$$U(2) \otimes 1_2 := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}1_2 & u_{12}1_2 \\ u_{21}1_2 & u_{22}1_2 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in U(2) \right\}.$$

Then, Proposition 18 becomes for this case:

² Actually, we should have taken $u_1 \in PU(2)$ and $u_2 \in PU(4)$ in the projective unitary groups, as the centers of $U(2)$ and $U(4)$ act trivially on A_s and A_t . However, since these centers also act trivially on \mathcal{X}_e this is equivalent to taking $u_1 \in U(2)$ and $u_2 \in U(4)$.

Proposition 20. With $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_e \times \mathcal{X}_f$, we have the corresponding Peter–Weyl decomposition:

$$L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\rho \in \widehat{U(4)}} \rho \otimes (\rho^*)^{U(2) \otimes 1}.$$

With respect to this decomposition, the action of $\mathfrak{g} = U(4) \times (1 \otimes U(2))$ is given by

$$\rho(u_1) \otimes \rho^*(\phi_{\mathbb{B}}(u_2)) \equiv \rho(u_1) \otimes \rho^*(1_2 \otimes u_2).$$

Recall that an irreducible finite-dimensional representation ρ of $U(4)$ is characterized by a dominant weight (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) , a quadruple of non-decreasing integers $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq m_3 \geq m_4$. More generally, a vector v is said to have weight (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) if it satisfies

$$\rho \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & t_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & t_4 \end{pmatrix} v = t_1^{m_1} t_2^{m_2} t_3^{m_3} t_4^{m_4} v$$

for the action of the diagonal elements in $U(4)$. We will denote the $U(4)$ -representation space with dominant weight (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) by $V_{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)}$. It turns out that all weights in $V_{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)}$ are the lattice points in the convex hull of all permutations of (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) . In what follows, we also need the multiplicities of these weight spaces; they can be obtained quite conveniently from so-called Gelfand–Tsetlin diagrams. We refer to the thesis [13] for an excellent review.

Let us then consider the first non-trivial case of a gauge network for the above $\mathcal{X}_e \simeq \mathcal{X}_f \simeq U(4)/U(2)$. It turns out to be given by the 15-dimensional $V_{(1,0,0,-1)}$, assigned to both edges e and f . We first determine the invariant subspace $(V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1}$, and then find two intertwiners

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_s : \mathbb{C} &\rightarrow (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1} \otimes (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1} \\ \iota_t : V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \otimes V_{(1,0,0,-1)} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

as $1 \otimes U(2)$ and $U(4)$ -representation spaces, respectively. The weight spaces in $V_{(1,0,0,-1)}$ are all one-dimensional (the weights are given by the twelve permutations of $(1, 0, 0, -1)$, except that for weight $(0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is 3-dimensional). Let us determine the reduced representation of $U(2) \otimes 1_2$ on $V_{(1,0,0,-1)}$. If the corresponding Lie algebra $\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1 \subset \mathfrak{u}(4)$ is generated by h_1, h_2, e and f , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho|_{\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1}(h_1) &= \rho(e_{11} + e_{22}); & \rho|_{\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1}(h_2) &= \rho(e_{33} + e_{44}); \\ \rho|_{\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1}(e) &= \rho(e_{13} + e_{24}); & \rho|_{\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1}(f) &= \rho(e_{31} + e_{42}). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for the group $1_2 \otimes U(2)$ we have the corresponding Lie algebra $1 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2) \subset \mathfrak{u}(4)$, say, generated by h'_1, h'_2, e' and f' , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho|_{1 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2)}(h'_1) &= \rho(e_{11} + e_{33}); & \rho|_{1 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2)}(h'_2) &= \rho(e_{22} + e_{44}); \\ \rho|_{1 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2)}(e') &= \rho(e_{12} + e_{34}); & \rho|_{1 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2)}(f') &= \rho(e_{21} + e_{43}). \end{aligned}$$

The decomposition of $V_{(1,0,0,-1)}$ into weight spaces and the relevant action of the two Lie algebras $\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1_2$ and $1_2 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2)$ can be summarized by Table 1. From this, we can easily read off the $U(2) \otimes 1_2$ -invariant part, since it is given by the kernel of $\rho|_{\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1_2}(e)$ and $\rho|_{\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1_2}(f)$. Now, note that on a $\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1_2$ -weight zero vector v we have

$$\langle \rho(e)v, \rho(e)v \rangle = \langle \rho(f)v, \rho(f)v \rangle$$

so that on these weight zero spaces we have $\ker \rho(e) = \ker \rho(f)$. We conclude that the invariant subspace $(V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2}$ is 3-dimensional. In fact, as a $1_2 \otimes U(2)$ -representation space:

$$(V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2} \simeq V_{(1,-1)}, \quad (9)$$

where we have adopted the notation $V_{(n,m)}$ for $U(2)$ -representation spaces with dominant weight (n, m) .

Next, we determine two intertwiners ι_s and ι_t as in Eq. (8). As usual, we have tensor product decompositions,

$$\begin{aligned} (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2} \otimes (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2} &\simeq V_{(1,-1)} \otimes V_{(1,-1)} \\ &\simeq V_{(2,-2)} \oplus V_{(1,-1)} \oplus V_{(0,0)} \end{aligned}$$

as $1_2 \otimes U(2)$ -representations, and similarly,

$$V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \otimes V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \simeq V_{(2,0,0,-2)} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{(0,0,0,0)}$$

as $U(4)$ -representations.

Table 1
The decomposition of $V_{(1,0,0,-1)}$ into weight spaces and the action of $\mathfrak{u}(2) \otimes 1_2$ and $1_2 \otimes \mathfrak{u}(2)$.

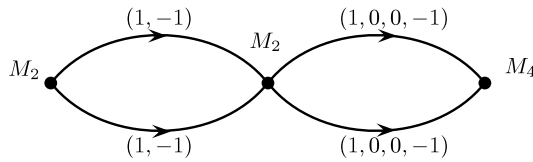
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 (0, -1, 1, 0) & \xleftarrow{\rho(f)} & \begin{array}{c} (1, -1, 0, 0) \\ \oplus \\ (0, 0, 1, -1) \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\rho(e)} & (1, 0, 0, -1) \\
 & & \uparrow \rho(e') & & \\
 & & (0, 0, 0, 0) & & \\
 & & \downarrow \rho(f') & & \\
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 (-1, 0, 1, 0) & \xleftarrow{\rho(f)} & (0, 0, 0, 0) & \xrightarrow{\rho(e)} & \begin{array}{c} (1, 0, -1, 0) \\ \oplus \\ (0, 1, 0, -1) \end{array} \\
 \oplus & & & & \\
 (0, -1, 0, 1) & & & &
 \end{array} & & \\
 & & \uparrow \rho(e') & & \\
 & & (1, -1, 0, 0) & & \\
 & & \downarrow \rho(f') & & \\
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 (0, -1, 1, 0) & \xleftarrow{\rho(f)} & \begin{array}{c} (1, -1, 0, 0) \\ \oplus \\ (0, 0, 1, -1) \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\rho(e)} & (1, 0, 0, -1) \\
 & & & &
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$


Fig. 11. A gauge network for the algebra maps $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_4(\mathbb{C})$.

In particular, both tensor products contain the trivial representation, $V_{(0,0)}$ for $1_2 \otimes U(2)$ and $V_{(0,0,0,0)}$ for $U(4)$, respectively. This surely allows for intertwiners ι_s and ι_t and to the gauge network as depicted in Fig. 10(c).

2.4.4. A gauge network associated to algebra maps $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_4(\mathbb{C})$

We consider the graph Γ depicted in Fig. 11 with the following algebras associated to the vertices s, v and t :

$$A_s = M_2(\mathbb{C}); \quad A_v = M_2(\mathbb{C}); \quad A_t = M_4(\mathbb{C}),$$

and, again trivial Hilbert spaces $H_s = H_v = H_t = 0$ to the vertices.

Arguing as in the previous example – noting in addition that the space of $*$ -algebra maps $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{C})$ is given by $U(2)/U(1)$ – the relevant configuration space is

$$\mathcal{X} \simeq \left(\frac{U(2) \times U(2)}{U(1) \times U(1)} \right) \times \left(\frac{U(4) \times U(4)}{U(2) \times U(2)} \right)$$

with gauge group

$$\mathcal{G} \simeq U(2) \times U(2) \times U(4).$$

We have ordered the product of homogeneous spaces in \mathcal{X} suggestively, so as to have

$$\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G} \simeq U(2) \setminus \left(\frac{U(2) \times U(2)}{U(1) \times U(1)} \right) \times_{U(2)} \left(\frac{U(4) \times U(4)}{U(2) \times U(2)} \right) / U(2).$$

Again, actually the gauge group is the projective group $PU(2) \times PU(2) \times PU(4)$ but since the center $U(1) \times U(1) \times U(1)$ acts trivially on \mathcal{X} we can just as well consider the above action of \mathcal{G} on \mathcal{X} .

An example of a gauge network is given as in Fig. 11, labeling the edges in Γ by representation spaces $V_{(1,-1)}$ of $U(2)$ and $V_{(1,0,0,-1)}$ of $U(4)$. For the invariant subspaces, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (V_{(1,-1)})^{U(1)} &\simeq V_{(1,-1)} \quad (\text{as } U(2)\text{-representations}); \\
 (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2} &\simeq V_{(1,-1)} \quad (\text{as } 1_2 \otimes U(2)\text{-representations}),
 \end{aligned}$$

as we already established in Eq. (9).

Next, we need to find intertwiners at the three vertices of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iota_s &: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (V_{(1,-1)})^{U(1)} \otimes (V_{(1,-1)})^{U(1)} \\
 \iota_v &: V_{(1,-1)} \otimes V_{(1,-1)} \rightarrow (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2} \otimes (V_{(1,0,0,-1)})^{U(2) \otimes 1_2} \\
 \iota_t &: V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \otimes V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

for $U(2)$, $1_2 \otimes U(2)$ and $U(4)$, respectively. In other words, we need to find intertwiners

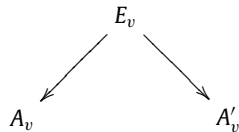
$$\begin{aligned} \iota_s &: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V_{(2,-2)} \oplus V_{(1,-1)} \oplus V_{(0,0)} \quad (\text{for } U(2)), \\ \iota_v &: V_{(2,-2)} \oplus V_{(1,-1)} \oplus V_{(0,0)} \rightarrow V_{(2,-2)} \oplus V_{(1,-1)} \oplus V_{(0,0)} \quad (\text{for } U(2)), \\ \iota_t &: V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \otimes V_{(1,0,0,-1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{for } U(4)) \end{aligned}$$

which, as one can readily check, is indeed possible.

3. Correspondences between gauge networks

We introduce the notion of correspondence between gauge networks and consider them as morphisms in a category of gauge networks. We motivate our construction by starting to consider morphisms between elements in the space \mathcal{X} .

Given two elements π and π' in \mathcal{X} , on each vertex $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$ we have, say, algebras A_v and A'_v , respectively. A morphism between π and π' should at least be a morphism between these algebras and the natural candidate to consider is an $A_v - A'_v$ -bimodule E_v , which we denote by the diagram



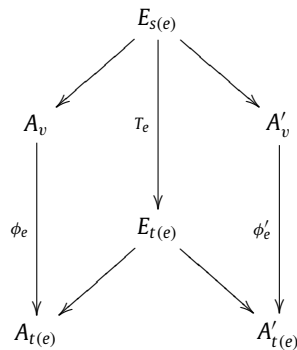
Note that the arrows do not represent maps, merely the interpretation of E_v as a correspondence between A_v and A'_v . We also require the vector spaces H_v and H'_v to be related via

$$H_v \simeq E \otimes_{A'_v} H'_v,$$

compatibly with the action of A_v . Finally, along the edges of Γ one should have a map $T_e : E_{s(e)} \rightarrow E_{t(e)}$, compatibly with the algebra maps ϕ_e and ϕ'_e :

$$T_e(a\eta b) = \phi_e(a)T_e(\eta)\phi'_e(b); \quad (a \in A_{s(e)}, \eta \in E_{s(e)}, b \in A'_{s(e)}).$$

This compatibility is conveniently denoted by a diagram:



If we dualize this construction by going to L^2 -spaces as above, and take the \mathcal{G} -invariance into account, we arrive at the following notion of correspondence between gauge networks:

Definition 21. Let ψ and ψ' be two gauge networks on the same graph $\Gamma \subset M$:

$$\psi = (\Gamma, (A_v, H_v, \iota_v)_v, (\rho_e, \mathbb{B}_e)_e), \quad \psi' = (\Gamma, (A'_v, H'_v, \iota'_v)_v, (\rho'_e, \mathbb{B}'_e)_e).$$

A correspondence Ψ between ψ and ψ' is the data $\{\Gamma, (A_v E_{A'_v}, \iota_v \otimes \iota'_v)_v, (\rho_e \otimes \rho'_e, \mathbb{B}_e \times \mathbb{B}'_e)_e\}$ where in addition to the above, $A_v E_{A'_v}$ is an $A_v - A'_v$ -bimodule.

If needed, we will use the notation $\psi \Psi \psi'$ to indicate the source and target of the morphism. We can compose two correspondences Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 when the target of Ψ_1 coincides with the source of Ψ_2 . That is, if

$$\Psi_1 = \{\Gamma, (A_v E_{A'_v}, \iota_v \otimes \iota'_v)_v, (\rho_e \otimes \rho'_e, \mathbb{B}_e \times \mathbb{B}'_e)_e\}$$

$$\Psi_2 = \{\Gamma, (A'_v E_{A''_v}, \iota'_v \otimes \iota''_v)_v, (\rho'_e \otimes \rho''_e, \mathbb{B}'_e \times \mathbb{B}''_e)_e\}$$

we define

$$\Psi_1 \circ \Psi_2 = \{\Gamma, (A_v E \otimes_{A'_v} F_{A''_v}, \iota_v \otimes \iota''_v)_v, (\rho_e \otimes \rho''_e, \mathbb{B}_e \times \mathbb{B}''_e)_e\}.$$

We denote by \mathcal{G} the category of gauge networks with as morphisms the above correspondences. Associated to it, we can form the algebra generated by the morphisms in \mathcal{G} , denoted by $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$. It consists of elements of the form

$$a = \sum_{\psi} a_{\psi} \psi$$

where only finitely many $a_{\psi} \neq 0$ and the sum ranges over all gauge network correspondences. The composition of morphisms translates into a convolution product in $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$:

$$(a * b)_{\psi} = \sum_{\psi = \psi_1 \circ \psi_2} a_{\psi_1} b_{\psi_2}.$$

3.1. C^* -algebra on gauge network correspondences

The above algebraic construction can be extended to a C^* -algebraic setting by letting $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$ act on $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G})$. We introduce a representation $\pi_{\mathcal{G}}$ of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$ by setting

$$\pi_{\mathcal{G}}(a)\psi = \sum_{\psi' \circ \psi} a_{\psi'} \psi'$$

on the gauge networks ψ (which are basis vectors of $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G})$). One readily checks that $\pi_{\mathcal{G}}(a * b) = \pi_{\mathcal{G}}(a)\pi_{\mathcal{G}}(b)$, as required. The C^* -algebraic completion of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$ in this representation will be denoted by $C^*(\mathcal{G})$.

Remark 22. There is also another Hilbert space on which $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$ can act, naturally associated to the category \mathcal{G} of gauge network correspondences. If we fix a gauge network ψ_0 we can restrict \mathcal{G} to morphisms to ψ_0 by setting

$$\mathcal{G}_{\psi_0} := \{\psi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{G}}(\psi_0, \psi) \text{ for some } \psi\}.$$

The Hilbert space $L^2(\mathcal{G}_{\psi_0})$ carries a representation π_{ψ_0} of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}]$:

$$\pi_{\psi_0}(a)\xi(\psi) = \sum_{\psi = \psi_1 \circ \psi_2} a_{\psi_1} \xi(\psi_2); \quad (\xi \in L^2(\mathcal{G}_{\psi_0})).$$

3.2. Time evolution

Recall the form (7) of $L^2(\mathcal{X})$. We introduce a Hamiltonian operator \mathbb{H} on $L^2(\mathcal{X})$ as the sum of the invariant Laplacians on the homogeneous spaces. In fact, the quadratic Casimir operators of the Lie groups $\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})$ are $\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})$ -bi-invariant, so that on each $L^2(\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})/\mathcal{U}(\lambda_{\Gamma(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}})$ we have an induced Laplacian operator $C^2_{\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})}$.

Proposition 23. 1. After choosing pairs $\{A_v, H_v\}$ at each vertex $v \in \Gamma^{(0)}$ and Bratteli diagrams \mathbb{B}_e at each edge $e \in \Gamma^{(1)}$, the tensor product

$$\sum_e \left(1 \otimes \cdots \otimes C^2_{\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \right)$$

of quadratic Casimirs is an essentially self-adjoint operator on the finite tensor product $\bigotimes_e L^2(\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})/\mathcal{U}(\lambda_{\Gamma(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}})$.

2. The sum of the operators defined in (1) is an essentially self-adjoint operator \mathbb{H} on $L^2(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \bigoplus_{\{\mathbb{B}_e\}} \bigotimes_e L^2(\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})/\mathcal{U}(\lambda_{\Gamma(e)})_{\mathbb{B}_{e0}})$.

Proof. The first claim follows from [14, Theorem VIII.33]. For the second, if $\{T_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is an infinite series of essentially self-adjoint operators on Hilbert spaces \mathcal{H}_k (say, each with core $D_k \subset \mathcal{H}_k$) then $\sum_k T_k$ is essentially self-adjoint on $\bigoplus_k \mathcal{H}_k$ with core $D = \bigoplus_{k=1}^{\infty} D_k$ (finitely many combinations). \square

Moreover, by the same $\mathcal{U}(A_{\Gamma(e)})$ -invariance that was noted before, the operator \mathbb{H} commutes with the action of \mathcal{G} on $L^2(\mathcal{X})$. Hence, it makes sense to consider the induced operator on the \mathcal{G} -invariant subspace $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G}) \subset L^2(\mathcal{X})$. We use the same notation for the induced essentially self-adjoint operator:

$$\mathbb{H} : L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G}). \tag{10}$$

The interesting property of the operator \mathbb{H} is that it induces a time evolution on the C^* -algebra $C^*(\mathcal{G})$ introduced above.

Proposition 24. There is a one-parameter group $(\sigma_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ of automorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{G})$ induced by \mathbb{H} :

$$\pi_{\mathcal{G}}(\sigma_t(a)) = e^{it\mathbb{H}} \pi_{\mathcal{G}}(a) e^{-it\mathbb{H}}; \quad (a \in C^*(\mathcal{G})).$$

Proof. In terms of the finitely supported functions $a \in \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}]$ we have

$$(\sigma_t(a))_\psi = e^{it(\psi, \mathbb{H}\psi) - it(\psi', \mathbb{H}\psi')} a_\psi$$

if $\Psi = \psi \Psi_{\psi'}$. Being a multiplication of a_ψ by a phase factor, $\sigma_t(a) \in \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{S}]$ and, moreover, it is continuous in t with respect to the operator norm when acting on $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G})$. Hence, σ_t extends to an automorphism of the C^* -algebraic completion. \square

4. The spectral action and lattice field theory

The above discussion on spin networks involved an abstract graph; we will now connect to a background geometry by embedding Γ in a smooth spin manifold M . The above quiver representations gives rise to a twisted Dirac operator on Γ . We will show that the corresponding spectral action reduces to the Wilson action of lattice gauge theory.

4.1. The spin geometry of Γ

Suppose that Γ is embedded in a Riemannian spin manifold M . Then, we can pullback some of the spin geometry on Γ . Let \mathcal{S} be the typical fiber of the spinor bundle on M . The space of L^2 -spinors on Γ will then be $\mathcal{S}^{\Gamma(0)}$. A ‘Dirac operator’ can be defined using the holonomy $\text{Hol}(e, \nabla^S)$ of the spin connection along the edges e of Γ :

$$(D_\Gamma \psi)_v = \sum_{t(e)=v} \frac{1}{2l_e} \gamma_e \text{Hol}(e, \nabla^S) \psi_{s(e)} + \sum_{s(\bar{e})=v} \frac{1}{2l_{\bar{e}}} \gamma_{\bar{e}} \text{Hol}(\bar{e}, \nabla^S) \psi_{t(\bar{e})},$$

for $\psi \in \mathcal{S}^{\Gamma(0)}$ and where l_e is the geodesic length of the (embedded) edge e in M and \bar{e} is the (embedded) edge e with reverse orientation. The gamma matrices γ_e are defined as follows. At a vertex v , consider the span E of the vectors \dot{e}_i in $T_v M$ defined by the outgoing edges e_i at v . Let ∂_μ be an orthonormal basis of E , related to \dot{e}_i via

$$\dot{e}_i = X_{\dot{e}_i}^\mu \partial_\mu.$$

Then, we define covectors θ^{e^i} colinear with \dot{e}_i such that

$$\sum_i \theta^{e^i} X_{\dot{e}_i}^\mu = dx^\mu.$$

We set $\gamma_e := ic(\theta^e)$, in terms of Clifford multiplication by the covector θ^e . The crucial property is that for a one-form $\omega \in \Omega^1(M)$:

$$\sum_{e \in S(v)} \gamma_e \omega_e = \sum c(\theta^e) X_e^\mu \omega_\mu = \gamma^\mu \omega_\mu$$

where $\omega_e \equiv \langle \omega, \dot{e} \rangle$ and $\omega_\mu = \langle \omega, \partial_\mu \rangle$.

One checks from $\gamma_{\bar{e}} = \gamma_e^*$ and $\text{Hol}(e, \nabla^S)^* = \text{Hol}(\bar{e}, \nabla^S)$ that D_Γ is symmetric. In fact, the triple

$$(\mathbb{C}^{\Gamma(0)}, \mathcal{S}^{\Gamma(0)}, D_\Gamma)$$

is a finite spectral triple.

4.1.1. Continuous limit of the Dirac operator

We now let the ‘lattice spacing’ l_e go to zero, further assuming that the above subspace E spanned by the edges at each vertex v actually spans $T_v M$. Moreover, we assume $l_e = l$ is the same for all edges, and suppose we are on a square lattice. The key property of the holonomy is that, at first order in l we have

$$\text{Hol}(e, \nabla^S) = \mathcal{P}e^{\int_e \omega \cdot dx} \sim 1 + l\omega_e(s(e)) + \mathcal{O}(l^2)$$

in terms of the spin connection one-form ω . Here $\omega_e(v)$ means the value of the pairing between the one-form ω and the vector \dot{e} at the vertex v . So, up to terms of order l , we have

$$(D_\Gamma \psi)_v = \sum_{v_1, v_2} \frac{1}{2l} \gamma_e (\psi_{v_1} - \psi_{v_2}) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_e \omega_e(v) (\psi_{v_1} + \psi_{v_2}) + \mathcal{O}(l)$$

where the sum is over all colinear edges that connect at v , indicated by the connecting vertices v_1 and v_2 , as in:

$$v_1 \xrightarrow{e'} v \xrightarrow{e} v_2$$

Indeed, in this case, at v we have $\dot{e}' = -\dot{e}$, so that $\gamma_{e'} = -\gamma_e$ as well as $\omega_{e'} = -\omega_e$. We conclude that, at least formally, in the limit that $l \rightarrow 0$:

$$(D_\Gamma \psi)_v \rightarrow \gamma^\mu (\partial_\mu + \omega_\mu) \psi(v) \tag{11}$$

which we recognize as the Dirac operator on M , evaluated on a spinor ψ at $v \in M$.

Since we only consider this as a motivation for our construction, we will not dwell further on the technical details of this derivation.

4.2. Twisted Dirac operator and lattice gauge fields

Suppose that in addition to the spin geometry on M we are given representations of the quiver Γ in the category \mathcal{C} . Thus, along with the spin connection on each edge, we have a linear map $L_e : H_{s(e)} \rightarrow H_{t(e)}$. Moreover, on each vertex v we have a finite Dirac operator D_v . Hence, introducing a Hilbert space $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (\bigoplus_v H_v)$, we define a ‘twisted Dirac operator’ by

$$(D_{\Gamma,L}\psi)_v = \sum_{t(e)=v} \frac{1}{2l_e} \gamma_e (\text{Hol}(e, \nabla^S) \otimes L_e) \psi_{s(e)} + \sum_{s(e)=v} \frac{1}{2l_{\bar{e}}} \gamma_{\bar{e}} (\text{Hol}(\bar{e}, \nabla^S) \otimes L_{\bar{e}}) \psi_{t(e)} + \gamma D_v \psi_v,$$

where $L_{\bar{e}}$ is defined as the Hermitian conjugate of the isometry L_e . Also, γ denotes the grading on the spinor bundle on M , assuming M is even dimensional.

Remark 25. In [15] a diagrammatic classification of finite spectral triples was given, with vertices corresponding to representations of the finite-dimensional $*$ -algebra, and edges corresponding to a non-zero finite Dirac operator between them. This is very similar to the above definition of a Dirac operator on the quiver Γ , allowing for a speculative but intriguing picture in which one cannot distinguish the (discretized) spin geometry of M from the finite noncommutative geometry (A_v, H_v, D_v) at each vertex.

Proposition 26. The gauge group $\mathfrak{G} = \prod_{\{A_v, H_v\}} \prod_v \mathfrak{G}_v$ acts on $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (\bigoplus_v H_v)$ by unitary operators $U(g)$. Explicitly, with $g_v \in \mathcal{U}(A_v)$:

$$(U(g)\psi)_v = \lambda_v(g_v)\psi_v.$$

Moreover, for vanishing D_v , the twisted Dirac operator $D_{\Gamma,L}$ satisfies

$$D_{\Gamma,g(L)} = U(g) \circ D_{\Gamma,L} \circ U(g)^*$$

where $(g(L))_e = \lambda_{t(e)}(g_{t(e)})L_e\lambda_{s(e)}(g_{s(e)})^*$ is the action of Proposition 13. If $D_v \neq 0$ then we also have $D_v \mapsto \lambda_v(g_v)D_v\lambda_v(g_v)^*$.

A link to classical geometry of and gauge theory on M can be established as follows. If, in addition to the assumptions made in the previous subsection, we suppose that the pairs $(A_v, H_v) = (M_N(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^N)$, for all vertices v , then a non-zero morphism (ϕ, L) is a unitary map in $U(N)$. If we think of it as the holonomy of some gauge connection one-form A_μ we can derive, up to first order in l , that the above twisted Dirac operator on Γ reduces to the Dirac operator on M , twisted by the gauge field A_μ .

More interesting is to consider the twisted Dirac operator on Γ in its own right. Since our construction is finite-dimensional, it is obvious that the triple

$$\left(\bigoplus_v A_v, \mathfrak{H} \otimes \left(\bigoplus_v H_v \right), D_{\Gamma,L} \right)$$

is a spectral triple. Any such triple gives rise to a unitary gauge group consisting of the unitaries $\mathcal{U}(\bigoplus_v A_v)$ [6]. Thus, in the case of faithful $*$ -algebra representations λ_v on H_v , this group coincides with the gauge group \mathfrak{G} .

A natural gauge invariant functional associated to a spectral triple is the spectral action [3] on it, which in our case is

$$S[\{L_e\}, \{D_v\}] = \text{Tr}f(D_{\Gamma,L}) \tag{12}$$

for some function f on the real line. The fermionic action is defined by

$$S_F[\{\psi_v\}, \{L_e\}, \{D_v\}] = \langle \psi, D_{\Gamma,L}\psi \rangle$$

Proposition 27. Both the spectral action and the fermionic action are invariant under the action of the gauge group: $L_e \mapsto g_{t(e)}L_e g_{s(e)}^*$ and $D_v \mapsto \lambda_v(g_v)D_v\lambda_v(g_v)^*$ with $g_v \in \mathfrak{G}_v$.

Proof. This follows directly from Proposition 26. \square

In other words, the spectral and fermionic action define functions on the configuration space \mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{G} . Moreover, they act on $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathfrak{G})$ by bounded operators. As such, the spectral action can be added as an interaction term to the Hamiltonian operator \mathbb{H} defined in Eq. (10). This allows to put the spectral action in the same position as the Wilson action in lattice gauge theory, a fact that we will now further work out.

4.2.1. Lattice gauge fields

We first assume that Γ is a four-dimensional square lattice, so $M = \mathbb{R}^4$. We will show that if we take $f(x) = x^4$ for the spectral action, then $S[L]$ gives rise to the Wilson action in lattice gauge theory. Moreover, the variables D_v at the vertices

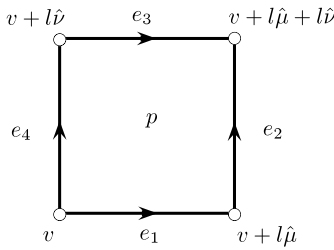


Fig. 12. A plaquette in the lattice; the vectors $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\nu}$ correspond to the edges along the plaquette p .

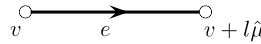


Fig. 13. A single edge e in the lattice along the direction $\hat{\mu}$.

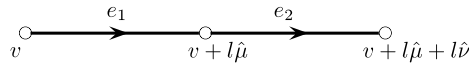


Fig. 14. Two edges in the lattice; the vectors $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\nu}$ correspond to the edges e_1 and e_2 .

can be interpreted as scalar fields and the spectral action reproduces the Higgs-field lattice system [9,8] for a Higgs field in the adjoint representation. Finally, the action S_F gives rise to the usual action for fermions on a lattice, coupled to gauge and Higgs field.

It is convenient to take as in [3] a cutoff $\Lambda \propto l^{-1}$ and compute

$$S_\Lambda[\{L_e\}, \{D_v\}] := \text{Tr}f(D_{\Gamma,L}/\Lambda) \equiv l^4 \text{Tr}(D_{\Gamma,L})^4.$$

We obtain the following result.

Theorem 28. *The spectral action (12) is given by*

$$S_\Lambda[\{L_e\}, \{D_v\}] = - \sum_{\partial p = e_4 \cdots e_1} (\text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_4} L_{\bar{e}_3} L_{e_2} L_{e_1}) + \text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_3} L_{e_4})) + \text{const.} + 4 \sum_v l^4 \text{Tr} D_v^4 + 16l^2 \sum_e (\text{Tr} D_{s(e)}^2 + \text{Tr} D_{t(e)}^2 - \text{Tr} L_e^* D_{t(e)} L_e D_v). \tag{13}$$

Proof. Let us first consider the case that $D_v = 0$. Since the lattice is a square lattice $\mathbb{Z}^4 \subset M = \mathbb{R}^4$, the above form for S_Λ selects precisely the trace over maps L_e along edges that form a cycle of length 4 in Γ , thereby including edges \bar{e} with reverse orientation (corresponding to the map $L_{\bar{e}}$ in the definition of $D_{\Gamma,L}$).

Such cycles are of either one of the following forms:

1. $c = \bar{e}_4 \bar{e}_3 e_2 e_1$ or $\bar{e}_1 \bar{e}_2 e_3 e_4$ as in Fig. 12; here the vertex v can also appear at the other three corners of the plaquette.
2. $c = \bar{e}_1 \bar{e}_2 e_2 e_1$ as in Fig. 14; the vertex v can also be the middle vertex, in which case $e_1 \bar{e}_1 \bar{e}_2 e_2$ and $\bar{e}_2 e_2 e_1 \bar{e}_1$ are possible cycles based at v .
3. the trivial cycle $c = \bar{e} \bar{e} e$ with $s(e) = v$ (cf. Fig. 13); the vertex v can also be the right vertex (i.e. $v = r(s)$), in which case $e \bar{e} e$ is a cycle based at v .

If we also take into account that in the flat case the holonomy of the spin connection is trivial, and $\gamma_{e_1} = -\gamma_{\bar{e}_3} = \gamma_\mu$, $\gamma_{e_2} = -\gamma_{\bar{e}_4} = \gamma_\nu$, the trace in S_Λ becomes

$$S_\Lambda[\{L_e\}] = 4l^4 \sum_{\partial p = \bar{e}_4 \bar{e}_3 e_2 e_1} \frac{1}{(2l)^4} \text{Tr}(\gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu)^2 \left(\text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_4} L_{\bar{e}_3} L_{e_2} L_{e_1}) + \text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_3} L_{e_4}) \right) + \text{const.} \\ = - \sum_{\partial p = \bar{e}_4 \bar{e}_3 e_2 e_1} (\text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_4} L_{\bar{e}_3} L_{e_2} L_{e_1}) + \text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_3} L_{e_4})) + \text{const.} \tag{14}$$

The factor 4 comes from the 4 possible choices for the vertex v at the corners of a plaquette. The constant term comes from the contributions of cycles of type (2) and (3), typically of the form $\text{Tr} L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_2} L_{e_1} = \text{Tr}(1)$. In what follows, we will ignore this constant term.

In the general case, there are additional contributions from the action of D_v . Namely, the trace in S_Λ now also involves a sum over cycles of length 2, given for each edge e by combinations of $L_{\bar{e}}$, L_e and $D_{s(e)}$ or $D_{t(e)}$. More precisely, for an edge e

the additional contributions to S_A are

$$l^4 \frac{1}{(2l)^2} \text{Tr}(\gamma_{\bar{e}} \gamma_e \gamma_e \gamma_e) \text{Tr}(L_e^* D_{t(e)} L_e D_{s(e)}) = -l^2 \text{Tr}(L_e^* D_{t(e)} L_e D_{s(e)}),$$

$$l^4 \frac{1}{(2l)^2} \text{Tr}(\gamma \gamma_{\bar{e}} \gamma_e \gamma_e) \text{Tr}(L_e^* D_{t(e)} L_e D_{s(e)}) = -l^2 \text{Tr}(D_{s(e)} L_e^* D_{t(e)} L_e),$$

and also

$$l^4 \frac{1}{(2l)^2} \text{Tr}(\gamma_{\bar{e}} \gamma_e \gamma_e^2) \text{Tr}(L_e^* L_e D_{s(e)}^2) = l^2 \text{Tr}(D_{s(e)}^2),$$

$$l^4 \frac{1}{(2l)^2} \text{Tr}(\gamma^2 \gamma_{\bar{e}} \gamma_e) \text{Tr}(D_{s(e)} L_e^* L_e D_{s(e)}) = l^4 \text{Tr}(D_{s(e)}^2),$$

$$l^4 \frac{1}{(2l)^2} \text{Tr}(\gamma \gamma_{\bar{e}} \gamma_e \gamma_e) \text{Tr}(D_{s(e)}^2 L_e^* L_e) = l^4 \text{Tr}(D_{s(e)}^2),$$

$$l^4 \frac{1}{(2l)^2} \text{Tr}(\gamma_{\bar{e}} \gamma_e^2 \gamma_e) \text{Tr}(L_e^* D_{t(e)}^2 L_e) = l^4 \text{Tr}(D_{t(e)}^2).$$

Taking into account all such possible cycles and also the single contribution from applying D_v^4 at each vertex, we arrive at Eq. (13). \square

The expression (14) is very similar to the Wilson action (cf. [7,16]). Below, we will show that if $(A_v, H_v) = (M_N(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^N)$ for all vertices v , it indeed induces the $U(N)$ Yang–Mills action when taking the continuum limit $l \rightarrow 0$.

In the last term in (13), one recognizes the gauge Higgs–field action on a lattice [9,8]. In fact, the above action gives rise to the action for the Yang–Mills–Higgs system when taking the continuum limit $l \rightarrow 0$, as we will now show explicitly.

4.2.2. Continuum limit of lattice gauge theory

We recall that in the continuum limit $l \rightarrow 0$ the Wilson action reduces to the Yang–Mills action. This follows upon writing

$$L_e = \mathcal{P} e^{i \int_e A \cdot dx} \sim e^{i A_\mu l} \quad (l \rightarrow 0)$$

where μ is in the direction of e and A_μ is the continuous gauge field evaluated at $s(e)$ as before.

In the case of the spectral action we obtain the following continuum limit.

Proposition 29. *Let $(A_v, H_v) = (M_N(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C}^N)$ for all vertices v . In the limit where $l \rightarrow 0$ (while $\Lambda \propto l^{-1}$), the spectral action S_A becomes the action functional*

$$\int_M \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + 8 \int_M \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu \Phi - [iA_\mu, \Phi])(\partial^\mu \Phi - [iA^\mu, \Phi]) + 32 \Lambda^2 \int_M \text{Tr} \Phi^2 + 4 \int_M \text{Tr} \Phi^4.$$

Proof. For a plaquette as in Fig. 12 we find that

$$\text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_4} L_{\bar{e}_3} L_{e_2} L_{e_1}) = \text{Tr} e^{-i l A_{\nu}(x)} e^{-i l A_{\mu}(x+l\hat{\nu})} e^{i l A_{\nu}(x+l\hat{\mu})} e^{i l A_{\mu}(x)} \sim \text{Tr} e^{i l^2 F_{\mu\nu}}$$

as $l \rightarrow 0$, and similarly for $\text{Tr}(L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_3} L_{e_4})$. As a consequence, in the limit $l \rightarrow 0$ (or $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$) we have (modulo constant term)

$$S_A \sim \int_M \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

which is in concordance with the continuous derivation of the Yang–Mills action from the spectral action on a noncommutative manifold [3].

Concerning the Higgs–field, we determine the continuum limit of the remaining terms in $S_A[\{L_e\}, \{D_v\}]$. With the vertex v at position x as in Fig. 13 we first note that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} e^{-i A_\mu l} \Phi(x+l\hat{\mu}) e^{i A_\mu l} \Phi(x) &\sim \text{Tr} \left(\Phi(x) \Phi(x+l\hat{\mu}) + l \Phi(x+l\hat{\mu}) [iA_\mu, \Phi(x)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} l^2 [iA_\mu, \Phi(x+l\hat{\mu})] [iA_\mu, \Phi(x)] \right) + \mathcal{O}(l^3) \end{aligned}$$

where $\Phi(x)$ is the continuous (Hermitian) Higgs field corresponding to D_x and L_e is expanded in terms of A_μ as above. Substituting this in S_A , we find

$$\begin{aligned} S_A &= - \sum_{\partial p = \bar{e}_4 \bar{e}_3 e_2 e_1} (\text{Tr} (L_{\bar{e}_4} L_{\bar{e}_3} L_{e_2} L_{e_1}) + \text{Tr} (L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_3} L_{e_4})) \\ &\quad + 4 \sum_v l^4 \text{Tr} D_v^4 + 16l^2 \sum_e (\text{Tr} D_{s(e)}^2 + \text{Tr} D_{t(e)}^2 - \text{Tr} L_e^* D_{t(e)} L_e D_{s(e)}) \\ &\sim 2\text{Tr} e^{i^2 F_{\mu\nu}} + 4l^4 \text{Tr} \Phi^4(x) + 8l^2 \sum_\mu \text{Tr} \Phi^2(x) + \text{Tr} \Phi^2(x + l\hat{\mu}) \\ &\quad + 8l^4 \sum_\mu \frac{1}{l^2} \text{Tr} (\Phi(x + l\hat{\mu}) - \Phi(x))^2 - \frac{2}{l} \text{Tr} \Phi(x + l\hat{\mu}) [iA_\mu(x), \Phi(x)] + \text{Tr} ([iA_\mu(x), \Phi(x)])^2 \end{aligned}$$

modulo $\mathcal{O}(l^3)$. Thus, we obtain the continuum limit as in the statement. \square

Remark 30. Note the above sign in the charge of the Higgs field, as compared to the usual convention; this is due to the fact that we consider the holonomies of our gauge fields L_e to map from $s(e)$ to $t(e)$. In contrast, in [8] the unitaries L_e on the edges transform as $L_e \rightarrow g_{s(e)} L_e g_{t(e)}^{-1}$ (compare with Proposition 26).

Finally, the fermionic action as defined above by

$$S_F[\{\psi_v\}, \{L_e\}, \{D_v\}] = \langle \psi, D_{\Gamma, L} \psi \rangle$$

coincides with the action for fermions on a lattice, coupled to a gauge field and a Higgs field. With the help of Eq. (11), it can be readily checked that S_F gives rise to the usual fermionic action in the continuum limit.

Remark 31. We might also define a topological action as in [17,4] as

$$S_{\text{top}}[L] = \text{Tr} \gamma f(D_{\Gamma, L})$$

using the pullback of the grading γ on M to Γ ; still denoted by γ .

The problem here is that if $f(x) = x^4$ then the trace selects cycles in Γ of length 4, whereas the trace of the corresponding Dirac gamma matrices vanishes in this case:

$$\text{Tr} \gamma \gamma_{\tilde{\mu}} \gamma_{\tilde{\nu}} \gamma_{-\tilde{\mu}} \gamma_{-\tilde{\nu}} = \text{Tr} \gamma \gamma_{\tilde{\mu}} \gamma_{\tilde{\nu}} \gamma_{\tilde{\mu}} \gamma_{\tilde{\nu}} = 0.$$

An alternative definition might be taken from [18,19], but then the connection to the spectral action is not so easy to see.

4.2.3. Kogut–Susskind Hamiltonian

Consider now a three-dimensional lattice, so $M = \mathbb{R}^3$, with for all vertices $v : A_v = M_n(\mathbb{C}), H_v = \mathbb{C}^n$ while $D_v = 0$. It can be obtained for instance from the previous four-dimensional lattice through temporal gauge fixing. A similar computation as appeared in the proof of Theorem 28 shows that

Proposition 32. On a three-dimensional lattice, with $L_e \in U(n)$ and $f(x) = x^4$ we have

$$\text{Tr} f(D_{\Gamma, L}) \propto \sum_{\partial p = e_4 \dots e_1} (\text{Tr} (L_{\bar{e}_4} L_{\bar{e}_3} L_{e_2} L_{e_1}) + \text{Tr} (L_{\bar{e}_1} L_{\bar{e}_2} L_{e_3} L_{e_4})) + \text{const.}$$

with the sum over plaquettes (cf. Fig. 12).

This is precisely the interaction term in the Kogut–Susskind Hamiltonian \mathbb{H}_{KS} , so that with the Hamiltonian of Eq. (10)

$$\mathbb{H}_{\text{KS}} = \mathbb{H} + \text{Tr} f(D_{\Gamma, L})$$

with $\text{Tr} f(D_{\Gamma, L})$ a bounded multiplication operator on $L^2(\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{G})$ (cf. the discussion below Proposition 27).

4.3. A proposal for gauge foams

We propose a noncommutative generalization of spin foams as the higher-dimensional analogues of spin networks. The construction of *gauge foams* is such that taking a “slice” of the spin foam at a given “time” will then produce a gauge network. With this in mind, it is intuitively clear how gauge foams encode the *dynamics* of quantum noncommutative spaces, while gauge networks give the *kinematics*.

A natural way to arrive at spin foams is by computing the partition function for lattice gauge fields [20], expressing probability amplitudes as sums over spin foams (on a fixed graph/lattice). Their computation is essentially based on the fact that the path integral depends only on the ‘plaquette product’ of group elements assigned to the four edges of a plaquette. We already encountered this before in Theorem 28.

For simplicity, we only propose a definition for closed gauge foams. The generalization to gauge foams between two gauge networks is straightforward, and can be done as in [21]. In the following, by a two-complex we mean a simplicial complex with two-dimensional faces, one-dimensional edges, and zero-dimensional vertices, endowed with the usual boundary operator ∂ , which assigns to a face the formal sum of its boundary edges with positive or negative sign according to whether the induced orientation from the face agrees or not with the orientation of the corresponding edge.

Definition 33. A gauge foam Ψ is the set of data $(\Sigma, (\tilde{\rho}_f)_f, (\mathbb{B}_e, \tilde{\iota}_e)_e, (A_v, H_v)_v)$ where

1. Σ is an oriented two-complex.
2. (A_v, λ_v, H_v) is an object in the category \mathcal{C}_0 for each vertex $v \in \Sigma^{(0)}$.
3. For each face f , $\tilde{\rho}_f$ is a representation of the unitary group G_f generated by the product of unitary maps L_e on the edges e bounding the face f :

$$G_f := \left\{ g_1 \cdots g_k : g_i \text{ or } g_i^{-1} \in \left(\mathcal{U}(\tilde{A}_{t(e_k)})_{L_{\mathbb{B}_{e_k}}} \right)^{\pm 1} \cdots \left(\mathcal{U}(\tilde{A}_{t(e_1)})_{L_{\mathbb{B}_{e_1}}} \right)^{\pm 1} \right\}$$

where the sign is $+1$ if the orientation of e in ∂f agrees with that of f , and -1 if not.

4. For each edge e in Σ , an intertwiner of $\mathcal{U}(\tilde{A}_{t(e)})$ -representations:

$$\tilde{\iota}_e : \bigotimes_{f': e \in \partial f'} \tilde{\rho}_{f'}|_{\mathcal{U}(\tilde{A}_{t(e)})} \rightarrow \bigotimes_{f: \bar{e} \in \partial f} \tilde{\rho}_f|_{\mathcal{U}(\tilde{A}_{t(e)})}.$$

The fact that we allow for arbitrary algebras and Hilbert spaces at the vertices introduces an infinite-dimensional degeneracy. Nevertheless, as in [20] one can derive that the path integral with Boltzmann factor given by the spectral action is a sum over gauge foams:

$$Z_\Sigma = \sum_{\substack{(A_v, H_v)_v \\ (\mathbb{B}_e, \rho_e)_e \\ (\tilde{\rho}_f)}} \prod_f \mathbb{A}_f(\tilde{\rho}_f) \prod_e \mathbb{A}_e(\mathbb{B}_e, \tilde{\rho}_{F(e)}, \tilde{\iota}_e) \prod_v \mathbb{A}_v(\tilde{\rho}_{F(v)}, \tilde{\iota}_{E(v)})$$

where $F(e)$ are the faces adjacent to e , and $E(v)$ the edges adjacent to v . We postpone a detailed analysis of gauge foams for future work.

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